

AFFIDAVIT OF THE WITNESS

FRITZ VON PETERSDORF

Moscow, May 12, 1947.

Colonel Rosenblit, assistant Soviet prosecutor of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East interrogated through an interpreter captain Gerasimova as a witness Fritz Petersdorf, prisoner of war, member of the former German army.

Question: Your name?

Answer: Fritz von Petersdorf.

Q: Your age?

A: 47.

Q: Your last rank?

A: Lieutenant-colonel.

Q: Are you a prisoner of war?

A: Yes, I am.

Q: When and where were you taken prisoner?

A: In 1945 south of Berlin.

Q: What was your post in the German army?

A: I was assigned to the headquarters of an infantry division.

Q: Where is your domicile at present?

A: POW Camp No. 27.

Q: Have any charges been brought against you by Soviet prosecuting or judiciary authorities?

A: No, no charges have been brought against me.

- - - - -

The witness is warned that he must tell the truth and nothing but the truth. He is also warned that he bears criminal responsibility for false testimony under article 95 of the criminal code of the R.S.F.S.R. (The Russian Soviet Federative Soviet Republic).

The interpreter captain Gerasimova is warned of the responsibility for a deliberately wrong translation and secretary - stenographer Kubeeva of the responsibility for a deliberately wrong recording of the interrogation.

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The certificates of the witness von Petersdorf, interpreter captain  
T. Pusimova and secretary - stenographer Kubeeva are attached to the minutes  
of the interrogation.

Q: When were you in Japan?

A: From September 1938 to January 1943.

Q: What official posts did you hold in Japan?

A: At first I was language - trainee officer and from December 1938 to  
December 1942 assistant military attache of the German Embassy in  
Tokyo.

Q: Who was your predecessor in the post of the assistant military  
attache?

A: Major, later lieutenant-colonel, Schol.

Q: Who was your successor in that post?

A: Colonel Niemeler, I believe.

Q: Who was your chief?

A: Colonel Mazki before December 1940 and colonel, later major -  
general Krechmer, after that date.

Q: With what officers of the Japanese General Staff are you personally  
acquainted.

A: With lieutenant - colonel Saigo, major Kandori, lieutenant -  
colonel Yamagata, lieutenant - colonel Akita, general Sugiyama  
Gen, major - general Okamoto and Prince Kanin.

Q: What post did those officers hold?

A: Prince Kanin and general Sugiyama were chiefs of the Army General  
Staff; major - general Okamoto - chief of one of the divisions of  
the General Staff; lieutenant - colonel Saigo and lieutenant -  
colonel Yamagata - chiefs of the German division of the Japanese  
General Staff; major Kandori and lieutenant - colonel Akita worked  
in the German division of the Japanese General Staff.

Q: Were you personally acquainted with general Tojo?

A: Yes, I was.

Q: When and under what circumstances did you make his acquaintance?

A: I made his acquaintance in November 1938 during an outing on horse-  
back in the outskirts of Tokyo which was arranged for foreign  
military attaches and their assistants on the occasion of the con-  
clusion of the anti-comintern pact.

Q: What post did Tojo hold then?

A: I do not know exactly, but I believe that he was commander of the  
army air force.

Q: How many times did you meet Tojo?

A: I met him several times at official receptions.

Q: When did you see general Tojo last?

A: On January 1, 1943 when I paid him a farewell visit.

Q: Are you acquainted with general Oshima?

A: Yes, I am.

Q: When did you make his acquaintance?

A: I made his acquaintance as far back as the Olympic in Berlin in 1936.

Q: Did you meet him in Japan?

A: Yes, I did.

Q: When did you meet him in Japan?

A: Only once in May 1939, 1940 or 1941. I do not remember the year exactly, but I remember well that it was in May at the farewell dinner given by Oshima at the restaurant "Hoshiga Oka".

Q: Were you acquainted with general Muto Akira?

A: Yes, I was.

Q: When and where did you make his acquaintance?

A: I made his acquaintance and met him several times in the house of the military attache and at the minister's.

Q: What was Muto Akira's position then?

A: He was chief of the military - political department of the Japanese War Ministry.

Q: Why do you call this department military - political?

A: That is how our translators translated the name of that department.

Q: Did you read any official Japanese documents containing military plans of Japan against the Soviet Union?

A: No, I did not read any official documents, but I heard about it during the confidential conversation of the German Ambassador Ott with general Tojo.

Q: Tell in detail about that conversation. When did it take place, on what occasion and what was the subject of the conversation?

A: It was in the summer of 1942 in June or July when Tojo asked Ott to receive him for a confidential talk. Ott agreed and the conversation took place in Ott's office in the Embassy.

Ott, military attache Krechmer and I as an interpreter were present at this conversation from the German side. Prime Minister Tojo, two generals, whose names I do not remember, and captain Yamazaki who acted as an interpreter were present from the Japanese side. At



that time German troops were very successful in North Africa and the Japanese supposed that the German army would reach the Suez Canal. At the same time German troops were successfully advancing in the Caucasus.

Tojo said that German troops should advance as far as Aden and Basra and the Japanese to India and Ceylon via Burma and the border line of their sphere of interests would lie along 70° East.

Then Tojo said that the Anglo-Saxons should be driven out of East Asia and that all the sources of raw materials there would provide Germany with the raw materials necessary for her industry.

Then the conversation turned upon the Soviet Far East. I do not remember exactly whether Ott asked Tojo something or Tojo spoke about the Soviet Far East himself. Tojo said that Japan was a mortal enemy of Russia and that Vladivostok was a permanent threat to Japan from the flank and that in the course of that war there was an opportunity of removing that danger. He said that it was not so difficult to do that as there was an excellent Kwantung army which included the best troops. Tojo gave to understand that Japan intended to make a surprise attack on Vladivostok from land, sea and air at the same time carrying on a diversive operation against Blagoveshensk. I heard the confirmation of that plan of attack on the U.S.S.R. at different times and under different circumstances from the interpreter Kogure, major Kandori and lieutenant - colonel Yamagata.

When in 1942 I visited Yamagata in the Japanese General Staff in reply to my question how the Japanese intended to attack the Soviet Union showed me in silence the Vladivostok and Blagoveshensk directions on the map.

- Q: Was it discussed during the conference in Ott's office how far Japan intended to send its troops on the territory of the Soviet Union?
- A: During that conversation Tojo gave to understand that it was not sufficient to occupy Vladivostok and Blagoveshensk and that it was necessary to extend the Japanese sphere of influence up to the lake Baikal.
- Q: How long did the conference at Ott's office last?
- A: About two hours.
- Q: What was Ott's and Krechmer's view of the Japanese plan as expounded by Tojo?
- A: They kept silence during the conference. During the conference it was Tojo who talked almost exclusively. I know from subsequent conversations with Krechmer that he was in a pessimistic mood. He thought that the Japanese were dispersing their forces. He hoped that a concentrated blow would be struck at the Far East, but not at India.

Q: What in your opinion was the object of Tojo's visit to Ott?

A: I think that Tojo wanted to know from the German ambassador and the military attache whether German troops would reach Aden and Basra at that time. Before launching the offensive Tojo wanted to ascertain if Germany was sufficiently sure of her successes. He wanted to find that out from Ott and the military attache.

Q: Tell about your meeting Oshima at a banquet in the restaurant "Hoshiga Oka".

A: Such dinners are given openly in Japanese restaurants and there are many outsiders. Therefore the Japanese never talk about serious matters during such dinners and all serious matters are discussed with the main guests before dinner. I recall Oshima raising his goblet and saying facetiously "for your Ural and for our lake Baikal", but I know that behind that facetious toast was his real opinion.

Q: How do you know that that was his real opinion?

A: Almost all the officers I talked with said that Oshima was the main representative of aggressive circles advocating an attack on the Soviet Union.

Q: Have you ever heard Muto express any political views?

A: No, I have never heard Muto express any such views as he was very reserved. But his officers said that he also belonged to the aggressive circles; it was intended even to make him the Minister of War due to his business ability.

Q: Did you receive information of military nature pertaining to the Soviet Union from the Japanese General Staff in 1941, 1942?

A: Yes, I did. I received that information from major Kandori and other officers of the German division of the General Staff.

Q: Tell in detail how often you received information and about what?

A: I received all military information about the Russian Far Eastern army, namely: disposition of troops, their strength, military transportations, the details about the reserves, movements of Soviet troops at the European front as well as the data concerning the war industry in the Soviet Union.

Q: How often did you receive information about the military and economic position of the Soviet Union?

A: Prior to my leaving the post of assistant military attache I daily visited the Japanese General Staff in order to furnish them with information about the position on German fronts and if they had information for us from the Russian division it was furnished to me. At first that information was not received so often, but later, on I received it twice or three times a week.



Q: What use was made of that information?

A: That information by means of a ciphering machine was transmitted to the attache department of the OKW in Berlin.

Q: Did you often transmit that information to Berlin?

A: That information was transmitted as soon as it was received, first rarely and later on oftener. Especially important pieces of information passed through the ciphering bureau of the Embassy.

Q: Were you in Manchuria?

A: Yes, I was.

Q: How many times were you in Manchuria?

A: Three times. First time I was in Manchuria with colonel Mazki from May 12 to July 1939. The second time I stayed there for a very short time in May or June 1940. The third time I was in Manchuria in February or in March 1941 also only for a few days when Krechmer was introduced to the Manchurian government he being concurrently the military attache in Manchuria as well.

Q: Are you aware of the strength of the Kwantung army in different periods?

A: Yes, I am.

Q: From what sources do you know that?

A: Partly from the Japanese General Staff, from the German correspondent Richard Zorge from whom we received exact data as to the number of Kwantung army divisions and some of their numbers. From the German mission in Manchuria we also received some data as to the strength of the Kwantung army.

Q: How did you estimate the strength of the Kwantung army as of the beginning of 1941 during your third visit to Manchuria.

A: Approximately 20-30 Japanese divisions.

Q: Do you mean the number of divisions or the number of troops necessary for forming 20-30 divisions?

A: The Japanese said that they had such a number of divisions, but I do not know whether each division was 10 or 20 thousand strong.

Q: In accordance with your observation did the Kwantung army strengthen or on the contrary become weaker after the outbreak of the German-Soviet war?

A: The Kwantung army became stronger in all respects: from the point of view of its personnel, their training, the construction of barracks as well as the construction of fortifications.

Q: Where did you obtain these data?

A: We obtained these data from the German mission in Chungking. Besides I personally received information from General Staff Officers,

particularly from major Kandori. Besides I knew that the Japanese troops were sent not to China but to Manchuria. The Germans coming from Manchuria said that they had seen troop trains bound for Manchuria. The railway passenger traffic from Japan to Korea and Manchuria discontinued several times. All this was after the outbreak of the German Soviet war in 1941.

- Q: What information had you about the strengthening of the Kwantung army during the summer of 1941? You said that at the beginning of 1941 there were 25-30 Japanese divisions. Did their number increase or decrease as of summer 1941?
- A: The number of divisions, it seems, was not greatly increased, but the existing divisions were strengthened. Besides the Manchurian troops who existed along with the Japanese were better trained and organized than before. The Japanese officers and NCO's were in charge of that training.
- Q: Do you know anything about the technical equipment of the Kwantung army in that period?
- A: Major Kandori, for instance, told me that the grenade presented by Hitler to the Japanese General Staff was to be mainly used on the Manchurian place d'armes.
- Q: Tell in detail about the grenade.
- A: That was a hollow grenade of great piercing capacity which was to pierce the armor up to 8 centimeters thick.
- Q: Under what circumstances did Hitler present the Japanese General Staff with that grenade?
- A: In spring 1942 lieutenant - colonel Niemeler and captain Merkel, both from the Armament Department arrived in Tokyo on ships breaking through the blockade and brought with them a specimen of a hollow shell with drawings and designs. In a very solemn atmosphere that shell was turned over by them to the Chief of the Japanese General Staff as Hitler's present to the Japanese Emperor. After that Niemeler and Merkel worked in a special Bureau with Japanese officers from the armament department in order to arrange the serial production of that shell in Japan.
- Q: How do you know that?
- A: I learned about that from the conversations of the military attache with Niemeler during which I was present. Besides I personally received for decoding some telegrams addressed to Niemeler from which his mission in Japan was clear.
- Q: Do you know colonel Kaila, the Finnish military attache?
- A: Yes, I do.



Q: What do you know about his activity in Manchuria?

A: Colonel Kaila in the autumn of 1942 visited Manchuria at the invitation of the Kwantung army in order to make them familiar with warfare in winter conditions.

Q: How do you know that?

A: I was present when colonel Kaila paid a farewell visit to the military attache Krechmer before going to Manchuria and spoke just about that.

Q: Did you see colonel Kaila after his return from Manchuria?

A: I do not recall that exactly. I may have seen him as he returned from Manchuria to Tokyo before my departure to Germany.

Q: Do you know the results of colonel Kaila's trip to Manchuria?

A: Krechmer told me about the results of that trip. Colonel Kaila told him that he was pleased with the results of his visit and thought that he had instructed the Japanese army well about the conduct of military operations in winter conditions and that his instructions were of value for the Japanese army.

Q: You said that you saw Tojo during your farewell visit to him on January 1, 1943. Describe that visit.

A: I saw Tojo in his office on account of his invitation of all foreign attaches and their assistants to attend the new year's festival of 1943.

Q: Did Tojo say anything during your visit about the plans of Japan as regards the Soviet Union?

A: No, he did not. Tojo only said that Japan would support Germany with different raw materials at her disposal from the occupied areas. As to Germany she had to provide the transport for exporting all those raw materials.

Q: Were any raw materials exported during the war from Japan to Germany?

A: Yes, many raw materials were exported on German ships breaking the blockade.

Q: From whom do you know about that?

A: From admiral Wenecker, German naval attache, and also because in January 1943 I was going to Germany on one of the ships breaking the blockade.

Q: What was the name of that transport and what raw and other materials did it carry?

A: It was an Italian ship "Pietro Orseolo". She carried over 1000 tons of rubber, 1000 tons of tin and 100-200 tons of tea.

Q: Where were rubber, tin and tea taken on board?

A: They were taken on board in Singapore.

The minutes of interrogation were read to me in German, which is my mother tongue.

The record is true and correct which I certify with my signature.

Witness (signed: Petersdorf)

Interrogated: Assistant Soviet Prosecutor of the  
International Military Tribunal for the  
Far East.

Colonel (Rosenblit)

Interpreter captain (Gerasimova)

Secretary-stenographer (Kubeeva)



C E R T I F I C A T E

I, the undersigned stenographer N.D. Kubeeva, give this certificate to colonel Rosenblit, Assistant Soviet Prosecutor of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and pledge myself to record correctly the interpreted testimony given by Fritz von Petersdorf relating to the case of major Japanese war criminals.

I have been warned that for a deliberately false recording I bear criminal responsibility under article 95 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

(Kubeeva)

May 12, 1947

The certificate was given to me.

Assistant Soviet Prosecutor of the International  
Military Tribunal for the Far East.

Colonel (Rosenblit)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, the undersigned interpreter captain L.I. Gerasimova, give this certificate to colonel Rosenblit, Assistant Soviet Prosecutor of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and pledge myself to interpret correctly the testimony given by Fritz von Petersdorf relating to the case of major Japanese war criminals.

I have been warned that for a deliberately false interpretation I bear criminal responsibility under article 95 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

(L. Gerasimova)

May 12, 1947

The certificate was given to me.

Assistant Soviet Prosecutor of the International  
Military Tribunal for the Far East.

Colonel (Rosenblit)



C E R T I F I C A T E

I, the undersigned Fritz von Petersdorf, give this certificate to colonel Rosenblit, Assistant Soviet Prosecutor of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and pledge myself to give true and correct testimony relating to the case of major Japanese war criminals.

I have been warned that for giving false testimony I bear criminal responsibility under article 95 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

(Fritz von Petersdorf)

May 12, 1947.

The certificate was given to me.

Assistant Soviet Prosecutor of the  
International Military Tribunal for  
the Far East.

Colonel (Rosenblit)

Interpreter - captain Gerasimova

Doc 3/45

姓名 王立平

何歲？

了，最後，階級，消失了。

丁未年 軍中 修養 十六

何年何月何日

丁未八月廿時，在「資格」之「年」勤務。三

乘戒心安兵部团司令部附子

Net to the top of the hill for 11 + 1/2 hrs

証明 = 対主責任の共同責任

[illegible]

卷一



Doc 3145

証人の宣誓は、証言の真実外は何事  
も証言とは異なることを注意し、証人は又虚偽、  
証言を果てしなく、社会主義聯邦  
「ソヴェト」共和國刑法第九十五條に依り刑法  
の適用に關するに於ては、証言の真実を注意し、  
通譯を以てし、大尉に於ては、正しく、連  
帯責任を負ふこと、又書記兼速記者の  
エウに於ては、正しく、証言記録を多  
く、証言の真実を注意し、証  
人に於ては、通譯を以てし、大尉及  
書記兼速記者の「ソヴェト」、証書、調書  
に附屬を以てし、

答同、

何時アタタに日本に居りましたか、  
一九三八年九月から一九四三年一月迄、  
アタタに日本に居た時如何なる公職に在りましたか、  
最初私は語学研究將校であり、一九三八年十二  
月から一九四三年十二月迄は、在東京經之大使  
館附陸軍武官輔佐官でありました、

問、

アタタ、前任者トミテ誰が陸軍武官輔佐官  
の職に在りましたか、

答、

少佐、夏後中佐にちつ「ミヨリ」デス

問、

アタタ、後任トミテ誰が、職に在りましたか、

タミカヨメ、大佐であり、思はス、

アタタ、長官に誰が、

NO 2

問、

答、一九四〇年十二月進「マギ」大佐、其後、大佐デ其後少将ニ  
シタ「クレナメル」デアリマス。

問、日本参謀本部、将校中、誰ト子々個人的ニ知合デシカ。  
答、西郷中佐「カンドリ」少佐、山ガタ中佐、秋田中佐、杉山元将  
軍、岡本少将及用院官ト知合デシタ。

問、アタカ今言シタ人々、官職ヲ言テ下サイ。

答、用院官ト杉山將軍、参謀總長デアリシタ。岡本少  
将、参謀本部次部長デアリシタ。西郷中佐及山ガタ中佐  
ハ日本参謀本部独ニ課長デアリシタ「カンドリ」少佐及秋  
田中佐、日本参謀本部独ニ課ニ勤務シテ居シタ。

問、アタハ個人的ニ東條將軍ト知合デアリシタカ。  
答、ハ知合ヒデシタ。

問、何時又トテ事情デアタ、東條ト知合ニナリシタカ。

答、一九三八年十月東京郊外ニ於テ集馬散策、際  
知合ニナリシタ。催ミ、防共協定締結、戒合ニ於テ  
外國陸軍武官及、輔佐官、タメニサレタモノデアリシタ。

問、當時東條ハ何デシタカ。

答、確タルニトハ言ヒ難スガ當時彼、人ハ航空總監デ  
アタト思ヒマス。

問、東條ト何回會ヒシタカ。

答、公式會合、席上數回云。

問、アタカ東條將軍ト會ッテ最後、場合、何時ニカ。



Doc 3/45

答 元四三年一月一日私が彼所へ列し挨拶ニ行ッ

付デス

問 大島將軍ト知合ヒデス

答 ハイ

問 何時彼ト知合ヒナリマシタ

答 元三六年中 伯林デオリンピックがアツタ時

既ニ知合

デシタ

問 日本デ彼ニ會ヒマシタ

答 ハイ 會ヒマシタ

問 何時彼ト日本デ會ヒマシタ

答 一九三九年一九四〇年カ一九四一年ノ五月中唯一回

年ハ正確ニ想ヒ起シマセシ 然シソレハ五月中ノモトデ星

ケ岡茶寮デ大島ノマツタ送別會ノ席上デアツタコト

ハ良ク覺エテ居リマス

問 武藤 章將軍ト知合ヒデス

答 ハイ 彼ト知合ヒデシタ

問 何時何處デ彼ト知合ヒナリマシタ

答 陸軍武官邸ト公使ノ所デ知合ヒナリ數回會

ヒマシタ

問 當時武藤 章ハ何ノ職ニアリマシタ

答 日本陸軍省軍事政治局ノ指導者

問 何故アナタハ軍部ヲ軍事政治局ト呼ビマス

答 自分等 前ノ日本人通訊達ハ軍部ノ日本名稱

ヲ左様ニ訳シテ居リマシタ

3145

答

405

問 何れ日本、何れ戦争計画、何れ記述する日本  
側、公式文書より讀む場合がありませうか。

答 イヤ、私、公式文書より讀むことにはなからず、獨り  
大使「オット」東條將軍より、秘密會談の時  
ソノトヲ聴キマス。

問 ソノ「オット」東條會談ニツイテ何時行ふドネ場合  
ニ又ドネニトテ話シタカ、詳ニテ話ニサシ。

答 ソノ一九四三年六月カ、夏、ニトテ東條カ秘  
密會談トシテ、會談受トテ「オット」申出テタ時  
デアリマス。ソノ「オット」同意ニテ會談ハ大使館  
内「オット」、事務室テ行ハシマス。ソノ會談ニ  
独リ側ヨリ「オット」、陸軍武官カシタレ及通  
訳トシテ私カ出席ニシタ。

日本側カハ東條首相、將軍三名、ソノ性ハ今  
想ヒ出シセ、外ニ山崎大尉が通譯トシテ出席シ  
居マス。當時独リ軍ハ北阿ヲ大成功ヲ收メテ  
居マス。ソノ日本側ハ独リ軍ガ「エエ」運河ニ  
達スルト見タシタ、同時ニ独リ軍ハ成功ニツキ  
「カサエ」ニ進ミ居ラゲマス。

東條ハ「エエ」即チ独リ軍ハ「エエ」及「エエ」進  
ミタラヌ。又日本側ハ「エエ」カシテ印度及「エエ」  
ニ行カヌ。又「エエ」カシテ、利益圏、  
境界ハ東經七十度ニ達シテ通ルカ「エエ」



Doc 3145

No 6

更ニ東條ハ、即チゴロニナクソビ人ハ東亞  
ヨリ驅逐セラルベキデアル。又此所ニ存スル原料  
ノ有ル産地ハ独乙ニ對シテソノ工業用トシテ  
必要ナル原料ヲ供給スルデアロウト。  
次テ談話ハ極東ソノ領國關係ニ入りマシタコト  
カ何カ東條ニ聞イタラアツタ。若クハ東條  
カ自身ダケテ極東ソノ領國ニシテソノ  
實自分ハ正確ニ觀ハセウコトヲ本ニ  
東條ハ、即チ本年ハ、ソノ本意ノ敵ニアル。  
又浦塩斯德ハ日本ニシテソノ側面ヲ脅  
威トナシタル。又ソノ戰爭進行中ニ在危險  
ヲ除クタメ都合ノヨリ機會ガアルデアルト。彼又イ  
ヒシタ即チミエヤルニトハ格別困難デナイ。ソノタメ  
ニ優秀ナル軍隊ヲ包含ミテ居ル立派ナ関東  
軍ガアルト、東條ハ日本トシテハ、突如、空海  
陸ノ各方面ヨリ浦塩斯德ニ對シテ攻撃ヲ加ヘ同  
時ニ武市ニ對シテ牽制策戰ヲ行ハントシテ居  
ルデアルト。エウア解ヲ與ヘコシタ。  
色ミナ時ニ又孫ケテ事情ト下ニ私ハ小暮  
ヲ通訳ガントシ、少佐及山ガタ中佐カラ右ノ聯  
攻戰ヲ計畫ヲ確メル。詰メ聞キマシタ山ガタハ九  
四ニ年中、武市私ガ彼ヲ參謀本部ニ往訪  
ニシテ私カラ日本側ハ對ソ攻撃ヲトシテ風ニ定現  
ミタウ、ミテ居ルカト實ニ時々ニ答ヘトシテ

Doc 3/45

黙ッタ儘地圖上デ浦塩ト武市トヘノ方角ヲ示ミタコトアリヌ。

問. オットノ事務室デ会谈ノ所、日本ハドノ位深クソ

答. 領ヘソノ軍隊ヲ動クス積リテアルニツイテノ話カアリヌ。

答. 会谈ノ所東條ハ浦塩ヤ武市占領又ケテハ

不十分デ日本ノ勢力圏ヲバイカル湖迄拡張スル

必要カアルトイウ了解ヲ與ヘミタ。

同. オットノ所ノ会谈ハドノ位長ク續キミシタカ。

答. 約ニ叶間。

同. 東條ノユウタ日本側計画ニツイテ「オット及「クレタメル

答. 会谈ノ時彼等ハ黙ッテ居ミタ、コノ会谈デハ殆

ト東條独リ話ヲシミタ。其後「クレタメルトノ会

談カラミテ私ハ彼ガ悲觀的デアッタコトヲ承知シテ

居リマス。彼ハ日本側カ其ノ力ヲ浪費シテ居ルト

考ヘタ、テス。彼ハ極東ニ対スル軍中の打撃ヲ

ヲ期待シテ居タラテアッテ印度ニ対シテハナウツタノ

テアリヌ。

同. アナタ自身トシテハ東條ノ「オット訪問ノ趣旨ヲド

シテ風ニア解ミタカ。

答. 自今ノ考デハ、東條ハ現在独乙軍ガ「アデニ

ヤ「バスラト達ニ得ル「ド「カニツイテ独乙大使

及陸軍武官カラ知リタイトシテ居タモト思

ヒマス。東條ハ攻撃ヲ始メル前ニ独乙ガ果シテ自今

107



Doc 3145

成功ニ十分自信ガアルコトヲ確メタイト思ッテ居マシタ  
彼ハ之ヲオシシ及陸軍武官ノ所テ明ニシタイト思ッテ居  
シタ

同 星ガ岡茶寮ノ宴會ノ席上アナタガ大島ト会ッテコト

ミイテ話シテ下サイ

答 日本料理店デスル斯種會食ハ開放的ナモノデアリ又

關係ナイ聴手が多数居ル故日本人ハミナ會食ノ席上

デハ重要ナコトハ決シテ話サナイ重要ナ問題ハ

總テ會

食迄ニ主ル客トノ間ニ論議サレヌ、私ハ大島ガ酒杯ヲ奉

グテ兄談ニアタシコウラル、タメニソシテ我々ノバウクル湖ノタメ

トユウコトヲ覺テ居ヌ、然シコノ兄談ノ乾杯ノ背後ニ彼

ノ莫ノ意図ガ隠シテ居タト承知シテ居ヌ

同 ドーミテアナタハソレガ大島ノ莫ノ意見見デアタト承知シヌカ

答 我々ガ話シテ將校ハ殆ト全部大島ハ對シ攻撃ヲ主

張シテ侵略者方面ニ在ル代表者デアルトユウテ居マシタ

同 アタハ何時カ武蔵ノ何等カ政治問題ニ関スル言明ヲ所

キニシタカ

答 武蔵カハ私自身ソノ極言明ヲ耳ニシタコトハ全クアリマ

セシトユウハアノ人ハ非常ニ用心深カッタデス、然シ彼將

校連ハ彼ガ天張リ侵略者一味ニ屈シテ居ルトユウテ居

マシタ、彼カ事務的ナル莫多彼ヲ陸軍大臣ニ擬シタコト

スラアリマシタ

同 一九四一—一九四三年中アナタハ日本參謀本部クラソ聯

關係ノ軍事情報ヲ受取りマシタカ

答 ハイ受取りマシタ、私ハ日本參謀本部獨乙課ノカントリ少

佐及其他ノ將校カラソノ情報ヲ受取りマシタ

同 ドレ程屢々アナタカ情報ヲ受取り又何ニ関スルモノデアタ

カ詳シク話シテ下サイ

No 8

答、私ハ口ニア、ノ極東軍関係ノ總テ、軍事情報即軍隊ノ配置、ソノ數、軍隊輸送、コト並豫備軍ニツイテ、詳細歐洲戰線、ソノ軍移動ノ詳細並任ソノ軍事工業ニ関スル資料ヲ受取りマシタ。

3/45

問、ソノ時、軍事及經濟状況ニツイテ、情報ヲ度々受取ミシタカ。

Doc.

答、私ハ陸軍武官輔佐官ノ職ヲ去ル迄、間獨乙戰線ノ状況ニツイテ、情報ヲ傳ヘルタメニ毎日日本參謀本部へ行キマシタ。ソノ時、若シソノ時、ソノ「コト」班カラ我々へ、情報ガアツタラソレヲ私ニ渡シテ呉レシタ。最初、この情報ハ比較的稀ニ入リマシタガ後ニテハ、私ハ毎週二三回受取リマシタ。

問、ソノ等情報ハ何ニ使ヒマシタカ。

答、この情報ハ我々カラ暗号機械ヲ柏林「オーカーエ」武官部ニ傳達シテ居マシタ。

問、アタタ度々、情報ヲ柏林ニ傳達シマシタカ。

答、この情報ハ受取ルニ伴ツテ傳達シテ居マシタ。最初、比較的稀ニ、後デハ段々頻數ニ、特に重要ノ情報ハ大使館ノ電信室經由デヤリマシタ。

問、アタタ自身ハ滿洲ニ居マシタカ。

答、ハイ。

問、アタタ、何回滿洲ニ行キマシタカ。

答、三回、第一回ハ一九三九年五月十日カ、六月迄「シベリヤ」ニ往シ、滿洲ニ行キマシタ。第二回ハ一九四〇年五月カ、六月中極短



Doc. 3145

期間行きて之を常三回、一九四二年三月カ三月中滿洲へ行きて之。  
「シタス」が在滿陸軍武官ヲ兼て居たり。滿洲國政府へ接  
渉を行つた時、總計數日間たり。

問、關東軍ノ兵數、知りますカ。

答、分、知ります。

問、どこカラアタシ之ヲ知りますカ。

答、一部ハ日本參謀本部カラデ又、其ノ外獨ニ通信員「リ」ハ  
ル、ゾルゲ「カ」デス。茲ニハ之カラ關東軍師團數ヲ以  
テ正確ノ資料並師團或ハ番號ヲ得て之ヲ在滿獨ニ公  
使館カラモ關東軍ノ兵數ニツキ、或ハ資料ヲ受取り之ヲ。

問、一九四一年初迄ニアタシが第三回滿洲訪問之時、關東軍兵  
力ヲどう見積りましたカ。

答、約二十五乃至三十個日本師團。

問、アタシ言つハ師團ノ數デスカ。ソノ兵二十五乃至三十個師團  
ヲ組織スルニ十分ノ軍隊ノ數デスカ。

答、日本人ハ之ヲ稱テ數ノ日本師團が滿洲ニ在ルト言つて居  
るが師團ヲ一万人トシタカ二万人トシタカ知スハカリマセン。

問、アタシ觀察テ獨ソ戰、如クモ後關東軍、増加と言  
ハス。其及對ニ減少シタカド「カ」。

答、有ニ關係ニ於テ關東軍ノ人員又、其ノ教練ニ於テ兵  
令建設上又防禦施設建設上強化サレタ。

問、何所カラアタシ所ニソノ資料ガ入リスカ。

No 10 答、吾々ハ之等資料ヲ在長春獨ニ公使館カラ受取り之  
タ。外ニハ自身日本參謀本部將校、就中「カ」トリシ佐

Doc. 3145

カラ情報ヲ入手シタルコトヲ、外ハ日本新兵ガ支那ニ送リ  
テハ滿洲ニ送ラセタルヲ承知シテ居ルコト。滿洲カラ未ダ獨  
及ハ滿洲ニ向テ日本ノ運送船ニ會フタト話シテ居ルコト。  
日本カラ朝鮮及滿洲ヘ、鉄道旅客輸送ハ數回中止セ  
ラルコト。此等ハ皆一九四一年中獨ソ戦争ノ始メ後、  
フトゾシタ。

問、一九四一年夏ニ於ケル関東軍ノ強化ニツイテドント資料  
ガアタリ所ニアリマスカ、アタリ、一九四一年、初ニ滿洲  
ニ二十五乃至三十個日本師團ガアツタト言ハレタガ、  
ソハ一九四一年夏迄ニ増ヘタルデスカ。

答、師團ノ數ハドモ著シク増ヘテハ居ナカツタ様デス。  
然レ當時存シテ居タル師團ハ強化サレタリタ。ソノ外日  
本軍ト強ニテ存在シテ居タル滿洲軍ガソノ時迄、  
モ一層良ク訓練サレ又一層良ク組織サレテ居リ  
タルコト、右教練ニハ日本人將校及下士官ガ當ツテ  
居ルコト。

問、右ノ時期ニ於ケル関東軍ノ技術上、裝備、強  
化ニツイテアタリ何カ知ツテ居マスカ。

答、例ヘバ「カンドリ」及「ヒトラー」カラ日本參謀  
本部ニ贈ラレタ榴彈ハ立トニテ滿洲戰場  
ニ於テ使用サレバヤニアルト私ニ話シテ居  
マス。

No 11

問、ソレハドント榴彈デ又カ、詳シク話シテ下サ。





Doc. 3145

問 何所カラモシメ、コトヲ知ラセカ

答 カイラ大佐ヲ滿洲へ旅行スル前、クシテハ陸

軍武官方ニ來タリ、時ニテハ、コトニテモ、其

時ニテハ、人ハ、度、コトニテモ、其

問 カイラ大佐ヲ滿洲カラ歸リ、後會ヒタカ

答 確カニコトハ、會見、テモ、私ヲ強ク、出發スル

迄ニテハ、人ハ、滿洲カラ東京ヘ歸リ、テモ、其

問 カイラ大佐、滿洲旅行、結果、テモ、其

答 コ、旅行、結果、テモ、其、私ヲ強ク、

シタ、カイラ大佐、自身、旅行、結果、テモ、其

ア、シタ、タ、軍事行動、行、テモ、其

タ、日本軍、敵、テモ、其、指示、テモ、其

軍ニ大切、テモ、其、テモ、其

問 マタ、一九四三年、一月、日、方、東條、所、離

任、後、タ、ニ、行、タ、時、東條、會、テモ、其

高、シタ、タ、會見、テモ、其

答 私ハ一九四三年正月、就、東條、外國陸軍武

官及輔佐官全部ヲ招待、タ、時、東條、事

務、テモ、其、見、タ

問 東條ハ右會見、時、日本、ノ、新、關、心、計畫ニ

ツイテ、何、方、意、タ、カ

答 イハ東條ハ、日本、ノ、其、領、地、域、ヲ、得、テ、其、



Doc: 3145

手ニ收メ原品ニ原料品ヲ水 汲公ニ送付  
ト言フタテニハ 欲ニ在原料 輸送タ

運送船ヲ確保 欲ニ在原料 輸送タ  
戦争中 日本方 船ニ 爲ニ同方原料品ヲ  
輸送シタカ

問

答 ソノ封鎖 破壊ニ 船ニ 爲ニ原料品  
ヲ 輸出サレタ

問

答 独ニ海軍 出陣サレタ 提督カラデ又一九  
四三年一月 中 独ガ封鎖 破壊ニ 船ニ 爲ニ原料品  
ヲ 輸出サレタ

問

答 伊太利 船ニ 爲ニ原料品 輸送シタ  
何所ニ 爲ニ原料品 輸送シタ

問

答 獨ニ海軍 出陣サレタ 提督カラデ又一九  
四三年一月 中 独ガ封鎖 破壊ニ 船ニ 爲ニ原料品  
ヲ 輸出サレタ

問

答 獨ニ海軍 出陣サレタ 提督カラデ又一九  
四三年一月 中 独ガ封鎖 破壊ニ 船ニ 爲ニ原料品  
ヲ 輸出サレタ

問

答 獨ニ海軍 出陣サレタ 提督カラデ又一九  
四三年一月 中 独ガ封鎖 破壊ニ 船ニ 爲ニ原料品  
ヲ 輸出サレタ

NO 14

Doc. 3/45

No. 15

# 證 書

余左記署名、フオンペテルストルフ、ハ日本主要戦争犯罪人事件ニ関シ眞實ナル證言ヲ與フル、義務ヲ負フ、右ニ付極東國際軍事裁判所、聯檢察部次長、ロゼンブリト、大佐ニ對シテ茲ニ本證書ヲ提出スルモ、デアリマス。

余、虚偽、證言ヲ與フルトニ對シテハロシ、社會主義聯邦、ソヴェト、英和國刑法第九十五條ニ依リ、刑事上、責任ヲ自分ニ負ハサルベキ旨、注意ヲ與ヘラレテ居リマス。

(フリッ、フオンペテルストルフ)

一九四七年、五月十二日

證書受理ス

極東國際軍事裁判所、聯檢察部次長

大佐 (ロゼンブリト)

通譯大尉 グラシーモフ



Doc. 3/45

No. 16

証書

私、左記署名、~~被告人~~通譯大尉エルイー・グランド、ハ日本  
主要戦争犯罪人事件、関シ、オンベテルストルツ・ツリツ、  
證言ヲ正確ニ翻譯スル、義務ヲ負フベノ右ニ付、極東  
國際軍事裁判所、聯檢察部次長、ローゼンブリト、  
大佐ニ對シテ、茲ニ本證書ヲ提出スルモ、テアリマス。  
私、知ツテ居ナガラ、虚偽、通譯ヲナスコトニ對シテハ、ロニア、  
社會主義聯邦、~~ソビエト~~、共和國刑法第九十五條ニ依  
リ、刑事上、責任ヲ自今ニ負ハサルベキ旨、注意ヲ與  
ヘテ居リマス。  
(エル・グランド・元フ)

一九四七年五月十二日

証書受理ス

極東國際軍事裁判所、聯檢察部次長

大佐 ローゼンブリト

證 書

Doc 3145

私記署名、被告人速記者、エドワード・ヘンリー、日本主要  
戦争犯罪人事件ニ関スル、ロンドン・ヒューズ・コート、證  
言、翻譯、正當ニ記録スル、義務ヲ負フ、右ニ付、極  
東國際軍事裁判所、聯合警察部長、ロゼンバウム  
大佐ニ對シテ、茲ニ不證言ヲ提出スルモノナリトス。  
私、知ラ、原告方正ニカサレル記録ヲナス、ニ對シテ、ロ  
ン、社會主義聯邦、公衆、共和國刑法第九十五條  
ニ依リ、刑事上、責任ヲ負ハルモノナリト注意ス  
（三三三）

一九四七年五月十一日

證言受理人

極東國際軍事裁判所聯合警察部長

大佐、ロゼンバウム

No. 17